

# Wellesley College News

VOL. XXXIX

WELLESLEY, MASS., FEBRUARY 26, 1931

No. 19

## SENIOR PROMENADE IS GREAT SUCCESS

Dinners On Tower Court Hill  
Precede Promenade Proper  
In Transformed Alumnae

### PLAY ENDS EVENTS

Prom had been in the process of preparation for weeks—new dresses bought, tea dance dresses pressed, china and glassware borrowed for Prom Dinner, buttonhole gardenias ordered—and then the weather took it upon itself to clean up campus with a thorough rain, cover it with snow, and dress up all the trees in wreaths and garlands of beautifully soft clinging snow.

So much for the preliminary setting. The scenes of the first few acts of Prom itself were as carefully laid—first of all in the Tower and Severance dining rooms, and then in Alumnae. Prom Supper took place in the flower-decorated, candle-lit dining rooms, in the leisurely atmosphere of a five-course dinner—with sauce on the ice cream. And then, there was the coffee served in the living room, a rather self-conscious process, in which the hostesses made noble efforts to appear unconscious of their extraordinarily new gowns and general gorgeousness of appearance, while the guests pretended nonchalance with regard to the rows of spectators

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## Mrs. Hawes Will Discuss Sculptures Of Parthenon

Mrs. Hawes of the Art Department will interpret the sculptured figures in the pediments of the Parthenon at Athens in a lecture on March 9, at 4:40, in the Lecture Room of the Art Museum. Her talk will be an attempt to identify these figures as we know them from seventeenth century drawings and from the marbles which remain in the British and Acropolis Museums.

There has never been any question as to the surpassing beauty of these marbles; on the other hand, there has never been any agreement as to their significance. Mrs. Hawes' aim is to discover unity in their composition, the single meaning which they possessed for the people of Athens in the time of Pericles. She will try to establish a link between these sculptures and the political events of the period, connecting them, at the same time, with a drama of Aeschylus.

## Absorption Spectra To Be Subject Of Noted Lecturer

On Wednesday afternoon, March 11, at 4:30, Professor Emma P. Carr, head of the Chemistry Department of Mount Holyoke College, will give a lecture, *Some Deductions from the Study of the Absorption Spectra*, under the auspices of the Department of Chemistry. The lecture is recommended to advanced students in chemistry and physics.

Professor Carr is well known as the discoverer of the law connecting heat and combustion with the absorption of light. She may have the unique honor of being one of the few women to have given her name to a scientific law. Wellesley is fortunate to be able to hear Professor Carr, who has only recently returned to Mount Holyoke after a year of intensive research work in Zurich, Switzerland.

## Crisis In Spain Ends With King Victorious

The political situation in Spain last week was more critical than it had been at any time since 1923. The crisis not only overthrew the existing government, but challenged the monarchy itself. In 1923, Spain drew the attention of the world when Primo de Rivera became premier by a *coup d'état*. The leaders of the revolt were loyal to the King throughout. King Alfonso asked Rivera to form a new government, martial law was declared but Madrid remained calm and there were few disorders. Rivera suspended the Constitution of 1876, and ruled Spain by decree until January, 1930. He was succeeded by General Damaso Berenguer, who promised to restore constitutional government when the country became pacified.

Chaos again reigned on Saturday, February 14, when Berenguer resigned because of the widespread opposition to his plans for Parliamentary elections in March. The King dropped a bomb shell into the political scene when he asked Sanchez Guerra, leader of the *Constitutionalists*, a conservative group of the Left wing, to replace Berenguer's cabinet. Guerra had previously declared that the only solution to the problem was the immediate convocation of a constitutional convention to write a new Spanish constitution. If this were done, curtailment of the King's powers might easily result, because the King would have no power to adjourn such a convention, which would be strongly influenced by Left wing and Republican sentiment. The disciples of Rivera and the Extreme Right Monarchists were indignant at what looked like the King's surrender to the Left.

The evils of a military dictatorship seemed imminent when a group of high army officers were reported preparing to take matters into their own hands and repeat the *coup d'état* by which Rivera became dictator. The rumor seemed to be supported, when two artillery

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## Rabbi Levi Gives Lecture On Jewish Theocratic Idea

On Tuesday evening, February 17, the Department of Biblical History sponsored an address by Rabbi Harry Levi of Boston as the first of a series of lectures. In a discussion of the Jewish theocratic ideal, Rabbi Levi considered the subject from the time of its first expression in Old Testament history up to the Zionist movement of the present and last generations.

Although the political interpretation of the Old Testament belief that a just divine power was to control the race's destiny has never been fulfilled, the history of the Hebrews shows that it never wavered wherever they went. The lecturer emphasized the analogy between the Old Testament ideal, religious and social, and that of the Puritans. To them the Gospels were a guide for individual life, but the Old Testament was a social lawgiver. Quotations from numerous works, both recently published and contemporary with the period, were given substantiating the similarity.

Further he brought out the fact that "their religion was their politics and their politics has become our religion." The Jewish theocratic ideal has had a great influence on the thought of succeeding ages.

In the last part of his lecture, Rabbi Levi, after dismissing the practical possibility of a political theocracy such as that dreamed of by the Hebrews, went on to describe the part religion should play in our national and political life.

## CAMPUS CRIER

The Department of Music will hold a student recital on February 27, at 4:40 P.M., in Billings Hall. Composing the program will be organ, piano, and violin numbers. The recital will be open to all.

On the evenings of February 27 and 28 at 8:00 P.M. Agora will present a semi-open program of drama and debate. The play to be given is an adaptation of *The Miracle*, a modern Russian short story. The topic for debate is, "Resolved: that the United States Should Recognize the Soviet Regime."

The Chapel Speaker on Sunday, March 1, will be Dr. Alexander C. Purdy of the Hartford Theological Seminary. Dr. Purdy is the author of several well-known books on religious subjects, among which are *The Way of Christ*, *Pathways to God*, and *Jesus's Way with People*.

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## Senate Refuses Petitions For Open Program Meetings

A meeting of Senate was held on Thursday, February 19. It was attended, during the first part of the evening, by representatives of the six societies, who presented petitions asking that program meetings be open to the college. In support of their request the societies stated that their work was of general interest, that more open meetings gave Freshmen and Sophomores more opportunity to learn about the societies, and that, in view of the fact that most members are in some way connected with the programs, there is no outside stimulation for the presentation. Stating that need for an audience gives a wrong conception of society work, which is supposed to be for the benefit and interest of the members, Senate refused to grant the petitions. Following is a copy of the formal notice sent to the societies:

"Since the work is the thing for which the Society exists, it should exist in and for itself, without depending upon outside support for appreciation and interest. The program meetings are supposed to be workshops in which the members of the groups work out together the mechanics of their particular problems. The society presents in its semi-open meeting an example of finished production, for the whole college.

"Senate did not feel that open program meetings would promote democracy. The best method at present is to reach as large a number of sophomores as possible through the semi-open meeting, and through the meeting held for the entire sophomore class to explain the work of societies. In connection with this point, Senate felt that some difficulty could be overcome if the societies presented their work at a meeting held in the fall of sophomore year instead of the spring, and at that time called attention to the

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'32, '33, '34  
TRY-OUTS  
FOR  
NEWS EDITORIAL BOARD  
Come to Founders 121, 122  
at 3:40, Thursday, February 26  
SEE POSTERS

## Freshman Mark System Arouses Varied Views

Upon seeing lines of fearsome length stretching from Miss Knapp's door to the Chapel, and upon hearing frightful rumors of the unfair havoc wrought in the Class of 1934 by the new credit point system, our journalistic zeal was aroused to the point of attempting some investigation of the question.

The system, which is now for the first time going into operation with the present Freshman class, demands a C average for graduation. This means that although the average must be maintained each year, the number of credit points will vary, as many points being necessary as hours are taken by the student. That is, for the average girl, sixteen and one half points during her Freshman and Sophomore years, fifteen points during her Junior Year and twelve points in her Senior Year.

Though this requirement is not high in comparison with many other colleges, such as Barnard, where this has long been in force, it has caused an instantaneous flare of excited discussion throughout the college. All views of the problem may be observed in the following opinions culled from various members of the college.

*Miss Knapp.* The Dean of Freshman and Sophomores thinks that the new system is decidedly a good thing. In her opinion it is questionable whether a student, unless she has a C average in her Freshman and Sophomore years, can derive any profit from her Senior and Junior years. If the student does not, during the first two years, demonstrate some joy and ability in her work, it is advisable that she find some occupation or study for which she is better fitted. This would eliminate the trouble now faced by weak and discouraged students.

*Miss Christian.* The Assistant Dean of Residence states that the plan seems difficult but much better than the credit system now enjoyed by students. In her estimation this new system takes

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## Professor Haas Discusses The Atom And The Universe

*The Atom and the Universe* was the subject of a lecture given by Professor Haas of the University of Vienna, on Wednesday, February 18, in Alumnae Hall. Although the topic suggests technicalities beyond the comprehension of most physics and astronomy students, Professor Haas reduced it to terms understandable to all.

The problem, as he stated it, was the magnitude of the atom, and its size in relation to that of the universe. Starting with the atom, he described its minuteness with remarkable illustrations. The size was first determined by the Viennese physicist, Loschmidt, in 1865. For practical illustration, one cubic centimeter of air at 0°C. contains more atoms than there are people on the earth. As to its linear dimensions, if one atom were enlarged to the size of a tennis ball, the tennis ball, proportionately enlarged, would be the size of the globe. The nature of the atom is described as a small planetary system, made up of a small, heavy, positively-charged nucleus, with negative electrons whirling about it. To return to the analogy of the tennis ball, the nucleus, proportionately, would be the size of a dust particle. The electrons move so rapidly around the nucleus that it would take one only a few minutes to reach the moon. This motion is the cause of the internal energy of atoms, as is evidenced by the radioactivity of radium.

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## LEAGUE ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE SOON

Five Hundred Delegates Of  
Thirty-Five Colleges Will  
Arrive For Meeting

### HARVARD MAN PRESIDENT

Representatives from thirty-five New England colleges will convene at Wellesley on the week-end of March 6 and 7 for the fourth annual meeting of the Model League of Nations Assembly. Delegates, to the number of 500, will arrive any time after noon on Friday to begin a two-day visit crowded to capacity with League activities.

The Model League of Nations Assembly of New England, which has been held for the past three years at Amherst, Mt. Holyoke and Yale, respectively, is a replica of the actual Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, but is one which college students organize and one in which they alone participate. The aim of the Assembly is, primarily, to stimulate discussion on questions of international importance, and secondly, to give to the attending students a knowledge of the League of Nations, its method of functioning and its accomplishments.

This year's program is many sided. Commission groups will meet on Friday afternoon and will report the results of their meetings at the Plenary

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

## League Working Explained In Talk By Miss Overacker

On Tuesday afternoon, February 17, at Zeta Alpha Society House, Miss Overacker of the Department of History gave the first of a series of lectures on the League of Nations. Since the function of these lectures by members of the faculty is to prepare the student body for the coming sessions of the Model League, Miss Overacker began her discussion with an explanation of the organization of the League and a description of its four main groups, the Assembly of the League, the Council of the League, the Secretariat, and the International Court of International Justice, more commonly known as the World Court.

In the Preamble of the League of Nations the purpose is defined as an effort to promote international cooperation and to secure international peace and security. Miss Overacker

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## Times News Contest Covers Events Of Last Ten Months

The *New York Times* Current Events Contest will be held on Wednesday, March 4, 1931, in Room 124 Founders Hall, at 2 o'clock. Three hours are allowed. At 4:40 Saturday, February 28, in 124 Founders Miss Donnan will talk to the contestants on the business depression.

The examination has, in the past, consisted of two parts. The first half calls for a brief identification of persons and events that have played an important part in the news of the recent months. The second part requires articles of about five hundred words on several subjects that have been widely discussed during the last year. Although this question is somewhat more difficult, the wide range of suggested topics given allows ample choice.

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## How The Other Half Lives

From the N. S. F. A. comes word of a new ruling at Mount Holyoke College in regard to senior exams. The ruling, adopted by the faculty just lately, will be tried in June. The plan is that the seniors will take only three examinations, omitting these in their major courses. There will be a reading period of one week before the exam period for the whole college. "The purpose of the new plan is to give seniors a week to prepare for the general exam in their major departments, and underclassmen to do suggested supplementary readings."

Another item of interest from Mount Holyoke concerns a student science convocation, to be held there in April. The colleges of the Connecticut Valley including Amherst, Connecticut, Smith, Wesleyan, M. A. C., Springfield, and Trinity, will attend the conference.

The object of the conference is to give everyone a chance to find out what the other sciences are really like, what other colleges are doing in the scientific field, and to see at first hand interesting work done in other departments. The convocation will hold a general meeting in the morning, followed by short sectional meetings. Later another joint meeting will be held at which a speaker will talk on a subject of general interest.

Wellesley, it would seem, is not the only college entertaining a conference. Princeton is holding a Model Assembly of the League of Nations in March. The colleges attending this conference are Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Cornell, Haverford, Hobart, Hood, Lehigh, Pennsylvania State, University of Rochester, Rutgers, Skidmore, Union, Vassar, Wells, and William Smith. Princeton is also attending the New England Conference. Most of the work of the Assembly will be done in committee meetings; on the floor, the representatives of the committee groups will speak. The procedure of the real League will be followed very closely.

Another conference of international relations is being held at Connecticut College, in cooperation with the Connecticut Council on International Relations and the Rhode Island Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

The recurring discussion of initiation into fraternities was brought up recently by the *Tech*, in an editorial on *Hell Week*. But in spite of suggested modifications and reforms put forth by the Interfraternity Conference last fall, the old order still reigns.

Of particular interest to those who are acquainted with the work of the Massachusetts Agricultural College was the announcement made in last week's edition of the *Massachusetts Collegian* to the effect that another step had been taken in the college's attempt to change its name. This definite progress in legislative action for the change of that name to that of Massachusetts State College was registered recently when the matter was passed by the subcommittee of the State Legislature. The two main arguments which were advanced in favor of the change were that the term "agriculture" does not represent the broad curriculum offered at the college, and that the change of name would secure for the institution many students who do not care to be graduates of an agricultural college. No definite results will be seen, the article states, until the bill by Dr. Arthur Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and also by trustees, alumni, and friends of the college is passed by the State Legislature.

A desire for new and better co-eds at M. I. T. was expressed recently in a petition circulated among the undergraduates of the college. A referendum vote was asked for on the question, *Resolved, that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology obtain some better co-eds*. The petition also included a plea that the question appear on all the ballots in the coming elections.

## CONTEST FOR FISK PRIZE BEGINS SOON

The Department of Reading and Speaking sends in the following notice: Through the generosity of Mr. Otis H. Fisk whose daughter, Isabelle Eastman Fisk, was a graduate of Wellesley in 1923, a prize, called the Isabelle Eastman Fisk Prize, is offered each year to the sophomore who makes the best extemporaneous speech in a contest held under the auspices of the Department of Reading and Speaking.

Each participant is asked to submit to the department a topic in which she is interested. In a preliminary tryout on March 23rd the student will be asked to speak on a sub-topic from the one she has submitted. From those taking part in this first contest, several students will be chosen to appear in the final event on April 17th. The public will be invited to the second contest.

Participants will be judged on organization of subject-matter as well as on delivery, and they are especially requested not to memorize a set speech.

Every sophomore, whether she has had a course in the Department of Reading and Speaking or not, may avail herself of this opportunity.

Topics should be submitted *not later than Friday, March 20th*, and they may be deposited in the locked box which stands in the corridor outside of Room 444 of the Administration Building. Both contests will be held in Room 444. The tryout on March 23rd will begin at four o'clock and continue through the afternoon; the final contest will begin promptly at four-forty on the afternoon of April 17th.

## WOMEN HAVE MORE INTUITION THAN MEN

The N. S. F. A. reports that in an address before a science group at the University of British Columbia, Dr. Irma Kennedy expressed this startling thought: "The Professor must remember that the student's mind is often ten times better than his own." Dr. Kennedy further stated that "the professor is commonly criticized for being abstracted, absorbed, theoretical, impractical, selfish, careless, conceited, intolerant and unsympathetic."

"Women and men think differently," Dr. Kennedy said. "In the lecture room, a woman sometimes makes a remark which is quite original. Technical learning is often detrimental to a woman's nature," continues Dr. Kennedy, "because it adds a fourth side to her intellect, namely, inquisitive intellect. Intuition is the main side of a woman's mind."

## PROGRAM PETITION REFUSED BY SENATE

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semi-open meetings to take place later in the year, and indicated that they hoped for the interest and attendance of the class."

The report of the Student Entertainment Committee concerning Open Tree Days was read and discussed. It was voted to have a Semi-Open Tree Day every year. According to this plan, tickets will be apportioned to members of the college and alumnae by some system not yet definitely decided, but they will never be on sale to the general public. It was also moved that the Student Entertainment Committee bring in some suggestions as to how the Senior Vice-President's work for the production of Tree Day might be lightened.

A petition brought in by seven members of Senate was read and will be voted on at the next meeting, according to the method of amending a by-law. If the change is effected, House Presidents will take office in the spring, in order that the Chairman of House Presidents may begin work at the same time that the new Chief Justice takes office.

## MR. ARLISS TALKS ON ENGLISH SPEECH

Advocates of standard speech may find a supporter in the well-known actor, George Arliss. In an article in the February *Atlantic Monthly* entitled *Mr. Arliss Makes a Speech*, he declares himself in favor of teaching "diction" to the masses in whatever way they will take it.

For many years the diction of actors has been recognized officially only by the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Audiences are not actively impressed by good diction, although they take pleasure in listening to it. On the other hand, an actor should never let it be known that he realizes he speaks well. An audience will run away if it feels it is being taught anything. Mr. Arliss, when he happens on a word of dubious pronunciation, tries to find the most common form to avoid the appearance of teaching.

### Anglo-American Comparisons

Since the language of England and America is essentially the same, the greatest difference lies not in words, but in diction, which Mr. Arliss defines as "speaking easily and correctly." The chief fault of American speech is sloppiness, of English speech is snippiness. The Englishman consciously tries to be superior to his peers, but the American is so afraid of superiority that he allows his speech to become slovenly. Education in America is so universal that there is no lack of opportunity to learn correct diction. Bad diction must, therefore, be laid at the door of laziness.

The advent of talking pictures seems to Mr. Arliss one very good way of teaching diction unobtrusively to the imitative younger generation. Great care is taken now in the reproduction of the voice, and if the type of play is improved, Mr. Arliss feels confident that it will be successful.

### Another Opinion

In a second article in the same magazine, *A Matter of Pronunciation*, by Frank H. Vizetelly, the author is not so much in favor of standard speech as he is of correct speech. He says that the standard of spoken English is the pronunciation of "those members of our community who speak the language with accuracy, clearness, elegance, and propriety." But there can be no uniform method of speaking.

Many people do not agree that a London accent is the best standard. The city is just as cosmopolitan as New York, and so one is no better than the other in the matter of pronunciation. Since the war, the cockney accent, with its drawls, clipped g's and feeble h's, has crept into the speech of the best people in London, under the name of the Oxford voice. The English abuse of r has caused a substituted sound. The pronounced r is easier to hear and understand, as is shown by the work of the Glasgow Orpheus Choir and the Salt Lake City Mormon Choir.

Among the more common American faults are misplaced stress, and the stressing of the first syllable in such words as *address, administration, deny, delude*, etc. The misuse of u the author lays to "the dread of posing as punctiliously correct." "Tune," he says, "has been corrupted to *toon*, and all the music knocked out of it." There are many inconsistencies in the pronunciation of *ew*. One will say *few* and *hew*, but *Noo York*.

Radio is one of the means of standardizing pronunciation, but what the standard will be is still a question. In England, radio announcers have turned to experts to learn correct pronunciation, but even experts disagree. American radio speakers have avoided this difficulty by consulting only one dictionary. But if the speech of England is to be taken as standard, there are, as George Bernard Shaw says, forty-seven million different ways of pronouncing it, since the standard in England is the individual.

## UNREST ENCOURAGED BY PEACE TREATIES

According to an article in last week's *Literary Digest*, Germany, whose political calm has been recently broken by party strife, is now on the verge of Bolshevism, being driven toward it by the Hitlerite faction at home and by their former enemies abroad. The latter, the article says, are driving the nation straight into the great "abyss" by their "peace treaties and humane reparation plans." These plans supported particularly by England and America in their present unrevised form are pressing the nation into giving more and more support to the extremist parties who control the present shaky Brüning government.

That affairs have really reached a crisis is shown, the article explains, by the numerous statements of German newspaper editors as well as foreign correspondents to the effect that political conditions today are worse than they have been at any time since the armistice. "Unrest is greater and radical parties are more powerful at present than they have been in seven years" is the opinion of many of them. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, a newspaper which supports the socialist party, declares that, in addition to this, affairs will not be ameliorated unless the Young Plan is revised and the Versailles Treaty revamped. According to this paper the fact that England and America have placed faith in the

French argument against revision and have consequently refused to make any alterations has caused much of the present unrest.

The importance of the Bolshevik prospect is shown clearly when the statements of the conservative *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten* are considered. It is the view of this paper that if Hitler and the National Socialists (or Fascists) form a ministry or even help to form one at Berlin and work to secure revision or mitigation of German burdens, Bolshevism will be the result. Whether or not she takes up with the National Socialists or the Communists, Germany will become Bolshevik, according to the attitude of the rest of Europe.

## GRAMKOW'S

### Felter's Pastry Shop

DELICIOUS BROWNIES  
RASPBERRY TARTS  
DOUGHNUTS  
CRULLERS and  
MANY OTHER NICE THINGS  
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ONE MINUTE FROM PARK SQ.

Serving  
CHICKEN and  
WAFFLE DINNER

ALSO  
STEAK — CHOPS

LUNCHEON 11:30 - 2:30  
DINNER 5 - 7:45  
TEA 3 - 5

### The Cambridge School

Domestic Architecture  
Landscape Architecture

A Professional School for Women  
Summer School Monday, June 22—  
Saturday, August 1, 1931.

Summer Travel Course in England, 1931—  
date to be announced

The Academic Year for 1931-32 opens  
Monday, September 28, 1931

Henry Atherton Frost, Director  
53 Church Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts  
At Harvard Square

*Filene's*

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50 Central St.

Going In For --  
Color Contrast  
Tri-Tone  
Effects

KNIT SUITS

9.75

Imagine a scarlet coat with an Oxford tweed skirt and a white blouse or a brown coat with a brown and eggshell skirt and eggshell blouse. Other tri-tone effects in purple and in green. Sizes, 14 to 40, \$9.75.



TODAY!

NEWS EDITORIAL TRYOUTS  
FOUNDERS HALL  
SEE ANNOUNCEMENTS





## THE PEREGRINATING PRESS

"What a gorgeous dress!"  
 "There's Betty."  
 "She got it at Stuart's."  
 "He's a simply marvellous dancer!"  
 "I haven't seen a single eute man!"  
 "Why, I think they're all darling!"  
 "Did anyone bring Ronald Colman?"  
 "I'm going to have a man with tails next year!"

The intricacies of the female mind are beyond the comprehension of a mere male. Thus thought Perry as he blew an enormous cloud of cigarette smoke and meditatively rubbed a tingling ear. He had quite some time ago given up hope of worming his way through the embattled ranks of underclassmen who sat with their noses glued to the frosty panes of the French doors. He remained perforce, because there was nothing better to do. Also, he was discouraged at his unsuccessful attempt an hour previous to crash the party given at Shakespeare by Davey Davis for the freshmen of Fiske. The doughnuts which he noticed in the kitchen looked particularly tempting. He remembered that he had succeeded no better a week ago Monday when Jan Rosenthal and Mary Mac Norton gave a tea in Phi Sigma for the Little House freshmen. Truly the life of a pressman is hard, and his woes multiply without number. But to confess a sneaking fondness for tea is perhaps not compatible with reportorial masculinity.

A class-meeting, however, being a more or less public affair, Perry last Friday afternoon lent his distinguished presence to the small (he regrets to state) but nevertheless select gathering which convened in Billings Hall to discuss the ways and means of junior prom. After much weighty argument pro and con and more vociferous protestation, it was decided to have prom Friday night, its being "the climax at the beginning," notwithstanding. Something new and startling in the way of red leather programs is being introduced, Friday afternoon tea-dancing is to be done away with, but the Saturday tea-dance, dear to the memories of proms past, will take place as prescribed by tradition. The usual agonized struggle over favors was at least postponed; they will be omitted, and the extra money put into the music. The only subject left to argue about by five-thirty was the question of patrons and patronesses, and after a mighty battle, Miss Christian, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Jane, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were decided upon. Incidentally, it is *not* considered ethical to cut classes prom week-end, and it is distinctly *unethical* for the maids to monopolize too much of the male element.

PERRY had forced to his notice the other day the fact that the apertures in the soles of his galoshes are assuming distinctly alarming proportions, and he cannot, cannot, buy new ones until next fall. For three days steadily last week it either rained or snowed or blew a sixty-mile gale, all of which is calculated to be distinctly wearing on the temper and the state of one's wardrobe. It is at times and occasions like this that Bermuda trips and European tours have a particular and special appeal. And so at this psychological moment, a week ago yesterday to be exact, Fuzzie Brannon and Lib McClellan gave a tea in Phi Sigma for Miss Frances Goodman of the Bureau of University Travel; and all the shops and all the exhibits are seeking to tempt lean purses and weak wills with mouth-watering displays of apparel for southern resort wear. Well, spring vacation is four weeks from tomorrow!

SINCE Hetty H. R. Green has taken unto herself academic prerogatives, Perry has no further official business in the chicken coop, but for purely sentimental reasons, and sometimes to satisfy the more material demands of

the inner man, he sometimes revisits old stamping-grounds. He was horrified to notice on Press Board this morning an announcement by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Society of an essay contest on the subject *Alcohol Drink in Modern Society*. Furthermore, there is a cash remuneration—prizes of \$500, \$300, \$150, \$50. Oh, Tempora! Oh, Mores! And his sense of the fitness of things was further insulted by the caption in one of the Boston papers, "Co-Eds Prepare For Winter Carnival At Wellesley." Furthermore, it was not a winter carnival at all, but rather a premature Float-Night. Aside from the prevailing conditions of saturation, that which most impressed Perry was the disconcerting effect of the strains of *Love For Sale* ringing out over the Campus.

WANDERING far from his accustomed haunts, Perry in search of juicy bits happened to glance into St. Andrew's Parish Hall in the village one afternoon (February 12, to be exact). He spent a delightful hour sitting in the back row watching an exhibition given by Dot Wodd's dancing class of small girls. And they will grow up to be Wellesley girls with muscles in their legs!

PERRY indulges, for the good of his soul, in that august sheet, the *New York Times*. What was his delight to note in last Sunday's copy a whole column devoted to Hetty H. R. Green. References to that imposing structure having appeared in this humble column an indefinite number of times, it is highly gratifying to discover that the outside world is becoming Wellesley-conscious.

COMING events cast their shadows before—or rather behind. At least Perry may be pardoned for having gained this impression when he met on campus last Friday a senior and escort followed by a compact rear-guard of varying sizes and ages and both sexes. The Nursery School, it appears, was out for an airing.

*Perry the Pressman*

### ALUMNAE NOTES

#### ENGAGEMENTS

'29 Mary Todd Sawhill to Mr. Thomas Wells Ferguson, Jr.

#### DEATHS

'04 Beulah Johnson, February 19, in Cambridge, Mass.

'20 Florence Sheeler, September 18, 1930.

'28 Gloria Lucille Allen, February 6, in New York City.

#### COLLEGE NOTES

##### ENGAGED

Ex-'31 Helen Louise Rose to Mr. Sharp Spencer Roberts, Jr., Washington and Lee University.

### MAIDS FAVOR PIANO AND FRENCH COURSES

"When I replied to the waiter in French, my friends were amazed—but I had been a maid in Wellesley College for a year and had learned to speak French fluently."

This statement, which may resemble ever so slightly the Hugo School of French-overnight advertisements, bears the mark of truth upon the Wellesley campus since a committee of the Christian Association has devoted its attention to tutoring the maids and has discovered that French and piano are the favorite subjects of the thirty maids who have enrolled for courses.

Typing and shorthand are chosen with a practical purpose, but foreign languages and musical instruments seem to be the cultural suppressed desires of most maids. Three seniors and one representative from each of the other classes have arranged the tutorial system and also have charge of the library in Lake House.

### SENIOR PROMENADE IS GREAT SUCCESS

(Continued From Page 1, Col. 1)

who gazed down wistfully upon the tops of their heads, perhaps busily counting swallow-tails—who knows?

Finally Alumnae—where the decorations, more than duly commented upon, were certainly worthy of every bit of their praise; for the marine scenes in blue and silver were beautifully planned and executed. Opinion was undeluded as to whether the animals were pronounced octopus or octopus, and whether the flying birds resembled Benson or Rockwell Kent.

The east of the great Prom drama was large. The class of 1931 was surprisingly well represented, considering the current rumors that by graduation the remnant of this venerable group will be scarcely large enough to make graduation worth while. At any rate, the grand march, led by Betty Granger and Marion Davis, was colorful and impressive, though, considering the mood of the beginning of a Prom, a bit slow in tempo. This was efficiently compensated for by the energetic dancing, which ceased for a short while for chicken-salad-roll-and-coffee supper at twelve, only to continue gaily till the exact minute of two. Nor can one omit the customary overcoat rush which preceded the farewells at the dorms and the never-to-be-overlooked epilogue, participated in exclusively by the feminine members of the cast—far, far into the morning.

The tea dance, on Saturday, provided the guests with numerous "cuts," good music, and very eatable refreshments—and all of this might again have been testified to by the balcony brigade.

*Just Suppose* ended the events of the days, with Senior Prom week-end coming to a triumphant close after the all-college dancing.

### LEAGUE WORKING IS SUBJECT OF TALK

(Continued From Page 1, Col. 5)

confined her talk to a consideration of the latter part of this aim, showing that in order to accomplish this, it was necessary for the League not only to eliminate war as a method of settling disputes but also to establish an effective method for arbitration in the place of war. For this purpose the League created the World Court as a judiciary body to settle disputes involving a question of international law and the Council of the League whose function it is to settle questions of policy.

Article 14 of the Covenant of the League provides for the establishment of the World Court by a Committee appointed by the Council of the League. As the World Court stands today, it is a working organism, financed by the League. Its members are elected by a majority vote in both the Assembly of the League and in the Council, without regard to the nationality of the candidates. Thus three Americans, John Moore, Charles E. Hughes, and Frank B. Kellogg, have served as judges in the Court regardless of the fact that the United States does not belong to the League. Qualification for membership in the World Court consists in sound moral character, capability for a judicial office in the candidate's own country, and a reputation as an international lawyer. The fifteen members of the World Court serve for a period of nine years in which they give their entire time to the business of the Court, meeting at least once a year. The World Court meets in The Hague while the League meets in Geneva. In this way the Court is free from any political influence of the League.

Any state, whether or not it is a member of the League or the World Court, may submit its controversies involving questions of international law to the World Court.

A member state, however, is not obliged to submit its disputes to the Court unless that state has signed the volitional clause binding itself to do so. Until 1929 only minor states had signed this clause. Since 1929 thirty-four states have signed and ratified the optional clause; these states include Great Britain and all British self-governing countries, Germany, and Aus-

tria. France and Italy have signed the volitional clause, but the signatures have not yet been ratified.

The Council of the League contains fourteen seats, five of which are permanently occupied by Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Japan, and nine of which are temporarily occupied for three-year periods. It is possible, however, for a country involved in a dispute to be represented. The Council meets as frequently as it is necessary and wherever it chooses.

Miss Overaker cited several cases showing the successful settlement of difficulties by arbitration. In closing Miss Overaker emphasized the fact that the League was still in the experimental stage and that it owed its success to its flexibility, its ability to adapt itself to changing conditions, and its cautious and careful method of procedure. If the League has done nothing else in providing the World Court, it has at least accustomed the powers to settle their disputes by peaceful means.

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## WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

WELLESLEY, MASS., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1931

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## Enough Rope

With their request for open program meetings Societies have brought themselves once more to the fore. And with traditional editorial perseverance—or perversity—we are tempted to seize this opportunity to illustrate anew a point which we have emphasized previously this year. That the attraction of a society to its members is no longer its work, that the function of a society is largely and predominantly social is a fact which we have lengthily, and fruitlessly, attempted to prove. Now, however, we at last feel justified in our statements; for the recently presented petitions appear to us undeniable admission by society supporters that interest in their work is discouragingly feeble.

It is true that the reasons for wishing to open their program meetings to the college were many. A desire to share with others is doubtless a contributing cause, as is also the optimistic belief that in this way Freshmen and Sophomores might better learn the aims and achievements of each society. Yet the predominant motive was, in nearly every case, a realization of the need for outside stimulation. Phi Sigma was a neutral

party, feeling that its meetings would probably not be of interest to outsiders; it was only Shakespeare which definitely stated that, although it would not object to a change in the system, it did not feel the necessity or the advantage of an audience at its unfinished performances. It is precisely because Shakespeare is the only society whose work has remained a live interest to its members that it did not think of opening its program meetings. It is precisely because the other societies lack either time or inclination or both that they urge the advisability of buttressing their faint interest by a false, external support.

That this is thoroughly undesirable and opposed to the original purpose of the Society founders has been stated by Senate in its refusal to grant the petitions. Is not the logical next step further inquiry into the causes which produced the present state of affairs, further attempt to discover whether the unsatisfactory condition here revealed justifies a prolonged and agonizing death for an institution whose decay is secretly admitted by many of its members and openly condemned by impartial observers?

## Overworked

Tree Day try-outs have been completed, and the strenuous schedule of rehearsals has begun. They are taking their place as quasi-curricular appointments, with cuts severely limited; the grasshoppers and bees, the pistons and the rods of yesteryear have yielded to a new order of terpsichorean fancies. But though with rehearsals the new Tree Day in the making appears for the first time before the college at large, the work of its planning is in its final and near-completed stage. The machine, well-oiled, runs with comparatively easy smoothness along the home stretch; but months of difficult and elaborate construction have preceded the graceful finish. We wonder, as we witness the finally perfect spectacle, how a single student (and a seminar-troubled, general-harassed senior at that) could possibly have designed and executed so gigantic and professional a performance.

Is not the direction of Tree Day too large a task to be demanded of an undergraduate? The planning, the writing, the verification of details in setting and in story, the selection of music, the arrangement of dances: all these departments, while they may be managed by several coöperators in the production, are finally directed by the vice-president of the senior class. The chairman of dancing has a task that

appears well nigh impossible of performance, and certainly the head of Tree Day is overburdened. It is not a question merely of responsibilities but a question as well of actual duties of detail and execution that demand more hours than any student can reasonably have to give.

Tree Day is of course a student production. But would not its direction—or at least its partial direction—by an alumna lighten the weight on the shoulders of a single undergraduate without diminishing the participation of the student body as a whole? Alumnae willingly give their services to the work of their association and their classes, why not then to Tree Day, the institution that vies with Commencement in bringing her graduates back to Alma Mater, the event that crowns the Wellesley year?

## Academic Seclusion

Every evening is as if the dormitory walls become suddenly thick and impenetrable. Student work peacefully and never dream until long after that for hours their families or friends may have been waiting with growing impatience and concern at the end of the telephone. It is wholly impossible to get a telegram to a girl at night; the greater the importance of the message the less chance of its reaching its destination. For the sake of future generations a fund should be started to procure more telephones for the dormitories.

## FREE PRESS COLUMN

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 10 A. M. on Sunday.

## HIGH STANDARDS

To the Wellesley College News:

The college, it would seem, has raised its standards in regard to Freshman credits. This may or may not be a happy experiment. It does appear strange, in any case, that Sophomores who have not achieved three quality points are allowed to stay on in college, while Freshmen who have attained nine credits nearer the goal are ruthlessly put on probation. They, however, feel some satisfaction at the thought that they can stay in college indefinitely and still flunk several subjects. When they hear that Sophomores who have minus two quality points with anywhere from thirteen to nineteen to make up, are allowed to remain, they will undoubtedly experience a feeling of security that should compensate for enforced attendance at classes. They will be able to assure themselves that with an A in one-hour Reading and Speaking, their future in Wellesley will be assured, flunk though they may all else.

How the college will ever dare to suggest anyone's retirement from academic life after this midyears' episode is more than many of us can see.

Any girl who is not able to get at least four C's, by the middle of her Sophomore year, is not college material. Perhaps a college organization does feel that she is valuable to it; after all, the academic side of college life deserves some consideration. Moreover, it is criminally unkind to a girl to permit her to stay in Wellesley when she cannot possibly hope to graduate without getting a straight B average for some years to come.

It is discouraging to think that high standards are not what they purport to be. If things are to continue this way the Seniors will be almost justified in asking permission to take two Generals in hopes of obtaining a mark of thirty on each.

There is a real distinction between the Freshman who is on pro with fifteen quality points and the Sophomore with two or three. No doubt the Freshmen and those upperclassmen who have struggled along getting exactly their twelve points will see this.

1933

## SELF-HELP?

To the Wellesley College News:

Several weeks ago the News published an announcement inviting those in need of financial help to enable them to stay in college next year to apply for scholarships or permission to live in one of the self-help houses.

As we remember the one application that we have read, students applying for aid are obliged to write that without such help as they may receive from the college, their finances will absolutely be insufficient for the following year, with the result that they will have to withdraw.

It seems to us, however, that there is either a great deal of prevarication on the part of those signing these statements, or else a distinct failure to understand the significance of the statement. In no other way can we explain the fact that there are among the group receiving help from the college those who can afford, by their own admission, to wear three-dollar stockings to classes, to buy six-dollar gloves, to buy fur coats, to go to Europe during the summer, to take several week-end trips to New York, and to be among the best-dressed members of the college. Obviously the ability to do this denotes that some of the girls receiving financial assistance either take it

under false pretenses, or under the assumption that they are entitled to luxuries, which must be supplied by the college if they themselves cannot afford them.

May we appeal to the sense of honor that these girls may or may not have to stop getting financial aid under false pretenses, to take example from those who manage to stay in college without outside help, merely by depriving themselves of dollar-and-a-half meals at Seiler's, and by curbing their desire to spend money on even such small articles as cigarettes?

Residence in a self-help house should denote a real need to live there, rather than a means to a more luxurious life.

1931

## LEAGUE ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE SOON

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

Assembly session Saturday morning. The main emphasis of the meeting will be laid upon the second session of the Assembly on Saturday afternoon when the Committee of Enquiry on European Union will present its report and open for discussion the subject of Briand's proposed European Union. This discussion, open to any League delegate, will take the form of a debate on the proposal offered by the European Union Committee. The resolution, which will be presented by a Rapporteur, will suggest a practical working basis for the establishment of a United States of Europe. A vote will come at the end of the discussion.

The 1931 Model League Assembly has departed from its last year's procedure in several respects. The commissions meeting on Friday afternoon are an important innovation. These model commissions and committees, six in number, consist of an Assembly Committee to investigate the Possibilities of a European Federation, the committee on Intellectual Coöperation, the Permanent Mandates Commission, an Assembly Committee to Investigate the Possibilities of Creating a Permanent Minorities Commission, an Opium Commission, and an Assembly Committee to Investigate the Feasibility of Bringing the Bank of International Settlements into closer Coördination with the League of Nations.

Another innovation is the subject matter under discussion. In previous assemblies delegates have discussed matters already acted upon by the League. The Model Assembly, instead of deciding upon old material, will try to predict what the League at Geneva will actually, or should logically, do in its next Assembly when Mr. Briand's plan for a European Union is almost certain to be brought up for consideration.

The executive officers of the Council for the 1931 Model Assembly are President, Alexander D. Langmuir, Harvard; Vice-President, Jeannette C. Dickie, Mt. Holyoke; Treasurer, Sally Holmes, Mt. Holyoke; Secretary General, Florence C. Smith, Wellesley; Local Arrangements, Mary Losey, Wellesley; Agenda, Virginia Meekison, Radcliffe.

The Honorary Advisory Board will consist of President Ellen Fitz Pendleton of Wellesley, who will make a welcoming address to the delegates; Mr. C. J. Friedrich, Harvard; Miss Alice W. Hunt, Providence; Professor Ellen Deborah Ellis, Mt. Holyoke; Mr. James G. MacDonald, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association and other associations; Professor Manley O. Hudson; Professor Bruce Hopper; Professor C. K. Webster, all of Harvard, and Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, of the F. P. A.

The official programs are to be published by the *New York Times*, which is making itself responsible for much of the Model League publicity. The Commission Meetings on Friday and the Assembly Sessions, to be held at Alumnae on Saturday, will be open to the public. The price of admission to each Assembly Session will probably not exceed fifty cents.



## THE NEWS

Its editorial function  
Is to carp without compunction  
At all follies and all failures that it can;  
(Putting Mercy in a pocket—  
Since inconoclasms shock it,—  
And fending off to mock it  
As an attribute more meant for God  
than Man!)

## THE LITERARY REVIEW

On the other hand discover  
By the title on *this* cover  
That Wellesley has with Scorn some  
Mercy too,  
Since the struggling clan of writers,  
The simple-souled first-flighters  
Are encouraged by inviters  
To appear within the Wellesley Lit  
Review!

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY

And when Genius burns or Talent  
Makes attempts both rare and gallant  
We receive as many clippings as a Ford  
And achieve (with transformations)  
Front pages that relations  
Will see—congratulations  
To the egotistic spirit of the Publi-  
cizing Board!

## LEGENDA

At length in solemn chorus  
We proclaim the name that bore us  
When yet in youth to comprehensive  
knowledge,  
Of how when all is ended  
We can see the way we wended  
And the classmates we befriended  
In *Legenda's* noble version of the years  
we spent in college!

## RECAPITULATION

"The days that were, the days that  
were!" the pup was wont to growl;  
"The days that were, the golden days!"  
—lugubrious his howl;  
With moonward wail, and sulking tail,  
he backward looked in rage;  
His minor notes, enclosed in quotes,  
did grace Alumnae's stage;  
"The days that were,  
The days that were,  
Before this order started;  
The olden days,  
The golden ways,  
The glory is departed;  
Ichabod, oh Ichabod  
The glory is departed."

But now his key must major be; his  
tail is looking up,  
And moonlit nights are now delights  
to a renovated pup;  
The days that were, the days that were  
demand no lamentation;  
But days ahead receive instead a joy-  
ous proclamation:  
The days to be,  
The days to be,  
The old regime relearning,  
The olden days,  
The golden ways,  
The glory is returning;  
Jubilee, oh jubilee,  
The glory is returning;

That youth reverts to lengthy skirts  
the pup is not rejoicing;  
And locks that flow light up no glow  
in canine orbs; he's voicing  
So loud his bark, rebirth to mark of a  
lovelier tradition:  
To hail the date of a REAL DEBATE  
on Russian recognition.  
The days to be,  
The days to be,  
The old regime relearning,  
The olden days,  
The golden ways,  
The glory is returning;  
Jubilee, oh jubilee,  
The glory is returning.



## The Theater

OPERA HOUSE—Denishawn

Dancers—Friday

COPLEY—John Ferguson

PLYMOUTH—The Man in Possession

SHUBERT—Nina Rosa

WILBUR—Up Pops the Devil

### UP POPS THE DEVIL

*Up Pops The Devil*, now running at the Wilbur, provides comedy which, while it may not always be delicate, is at least always funny. The play deals with the trials of a youthful writer who exchanges the position of wage earner with his wife in order that he may devote his time to his work.

Much of the second act shows the struggles of the husband with the cooking, the bells, and the janitor who always calls for the garbage before it is ready. The play is well constructed, but these sudden transitions from boisterous comedy to near-tragedy give the play a very real and lifelike atmosphere and tend to conceal the close-knit character of the plot.

A swift tempo is well maintained throughout the play and at times produces an atmosphere of highly nervous energy. The constant drinking and the suggestion of the Greenwich Village atmosphere add to this effect. Standing in contrast are the serious love scenes and the numerous allusions to the husband's career which provide the more important part of the play.

The minor characters are probably one of the best parts of the play, the silent stranger who comes in to phone long distance, the colored man with the laundry, the California couple who want to rent the apartment, the southern girl upstairs who is "such a helpless baby," and especially the husband's two friends who are always drunk. Their method of packing a trunk causes much amusement.

The play is well cast and well produced, and provides comedy without obvious effort.

A. K. P., '31

## CAMPUS CRITIC

### JUST SUPPOSE

Last Saturday evening the Dramatic Club of William and Mary presented *Just Suppose*, by Augustus Thomas, as the Senior Promenade Event Play.

We can scarcely think of a less auspicious choice for any dramatic organization, and particularly for an amateur group. The play is not such as to excite interest. The account of the love of His Royal Highness and the sweet Virginian maiden cannot by the wildest stretch of the imagination be called gripping. While the story may possibly have sufficient material for a one-act play, as a three-act play it was hopelessly drawn out, overflowing with sentimentality and mawkishness of the most nauseating sort. The humor was, to say the least, very strained, and the repetition of every near-funny line some six or seven times in no way contributed to the enjoyment of the play.

Faced with a play like this, what could any dramatic group do? Obviously it was beyond the power of the Players to make it interesting, with the result that the many long monologues became little more than that, and the monotonous recitation did little to help the situation.

\*We question the advisability of attempting to use an English accent, as two of the English characters nobly attempted. At best, a feigned accent is not very convincing, but when superimposed on and mingled with a slight southern accent, and enunciated in cockney, it is nothing but painful.

Yet there were some few moments that were endurable. William Bowen's

Bubbles was almost consistently amusing, though the necessity of repeating his few good lines over and over, as a result of the poor script, was trying. Hannibal, as played by Martin Jurov, never failed to arouse laughter. The one bit of convincing serious acting came when George Diggs, as the prince under alias, confessed to Linda Lee's grandmother his love for the girl.

For the rest, the action was interminably slow. The physical movement about the stage was all too leisurely. The lines were taken at a slow tempo. The cues were not picked up quickly. As a whole, it was a disappointing performance.

E. F. P., 1931

## FOCUSSED ON THE SCREEN

Today, tomorrow, and Saturday the Community Playhouse will show *Up the River*, an account of the lighter side of the life of prison inmates. The story is woven about the adventures of two hard-boiled, self-appointed cupids, who break in and out of jail to help the love-affair of a comrade. The cast includes Spencer Tracy, Claire Luce, Joan Lawes (the daughter of the warden of Sing Sing who here plays the part of the warden's daughter), William Collier, and others. The second feature will be *Under Suspicion*, in which is pictured the life of a member of the Canadian Mounted Police, and his varied occupations. J. Harold Murray plays the part of a member of English nobility, in the Police under an alias. Lois Moran has the role of the daughter of the Commandant, who proves that the man under alias is not guilty of the treachery of which he has been accused. Others in the cast are Marie Saxon, Lumsden Hare, George Brent, and Edwin Connelly.

Next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday *A Lady's Morals*, based on the life of Jenny Lind, will be shown. Grace Moore takes the part of the Swedish Nightingale, and Reginald Denny plays the other leading role. The second feature will be *Big Money*, a comedy-drama of Wall Street, with Eddie Quillan, Robert Armstrong, and James Gleason.

## CRISIS IN SPAIN ENDS WITH KING VICTORIOUS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

units trained their guns on Madrid.

Right Wing Monarchists pointed out to the King that by agreeing to a constituent Cortes, he was really placing his abdication at the disposal of his people. This influence must have been effective; for when Guerra appeared on Tuesday, February 17, Alfonso had reversed his position of the day before, and had decided to fight for his crown. Guerra presented his list of government officials and the agreement of the Republicans and Socialists to take part in an election under aegis. Alfonso is thought to have rejected this list because it contained the name of General Godet, who had prepared to rebel under the Rivera regime, and of Manuel de Burgos, Mazo, a conservative former minister. On Tuesday, constitutional guarantees were suspended, and the censorship of the press was resumed.

### Political Crisis Ends.

On Wednesday, February 18, the political crisis ended with Alfonso the victor. A Monarchist coalition government was established with Admiral Aznar, the oldest ranking officer in the Spanish Navy, as premier. The Socialist group which had previously threatened a general strike, called a parley, but it was believed that the strike danger was averted, at least temporarily. If a dictatorship had been declared, a strike would have inevitably followed. The King called for no participation on the part of Left, Socialist, and Republican elements. The aim of the present governmental policy is to restore legal and political stability. Admiral Aznar is personally a popular figure. He has been decorated with the Order of Military Merit and, more recently, with the Order of the Golden

Fleece, the highest honor the King can bestow. He was a prisoner in the United States during the Spanish-American War. The correspondent for the *New York Times* says he "more nearly resembles an elderly country gentleman than a bull dog of the sea."

The new government promises that a convention to amend the constitution will be in session before summer. Premier Aznar says he hopes to have municipal elections within a month. The new Cortes will be called a *Cortes Constituyentes* because its primary duty will be to amend the constitution, but the fundamental regime, the monarchy, will not be challenged. Its duty will be to settle definitely the prerogative of the King, and the legislative and judicial branches of the government. This interpretation of the word "constituyentes" is not what the Constitutional party means by the term. What Admiral Aznar defined is known in Spain as *Cortes Ordinarios*.

Santiago Alba, leader of the Spanish Left Wing Liberals, who was banished by the late Primo de Rivera, and who now resides in Paris, predicts that the same parties who refused to participate in the elections under Berenguer will likewise hold aloof from Aznar's efforts to have a Cortes or some kind of Parliament elected by the people. If his predictions are true, the crisis has only been met temporarily.

### King Alfonso Rules

King Alfonso is still the ruler of Spain. Whether or not the government recently formed will be strong enough to maintain itself, time alone will tell. The *London Times* says that the new Spanish Ministry is more political and more normal than any since 1923, but it is very different from what might have been formed if Alfonso's first conciliatory moves had been successful. The King's previous consent to call a constituent Cortes and take a "vacation from the throne," although subsequently withdrawn, has proved that the strength of the Left Wing was not exaggerated. As matters now stand, the Constitutionalists and the Left Wing are opposed to whatever program royalists may advocate. The *London Times* goes on to say that Alfonso "has always ruled with powers which ended for most sovereigns with the eighteenth century and which made him in the twentieth the only absolute monarch in Western Europe."

## TIMES NEWS CONTEST ON EVENTS OF YEAR

(Continued From Page 1, Col. 5)

A copy of last year's examination will be posted on the history board.

The period covered by the contest begins with April, 1930, and extends through January, 1931. All kinds of items are included—politics, international affairs, sports, science, and the liberal arts.

Three prizes are given in every college: a first award of \$150, a second of \$75, a third of \$25. An additional \$500 is offered to the best intercollegiate paper. Last year thirteen Wellesley students competed, and it is hoped that this year a larger number will take part.

## WANTED—ONE MARTYR FOR SINGULAR TEST

The necessity for "a martyr to test the anti-evolution laws" might seem rather preposterous to the average American who in his sophistication has become supremely indifferent to the past Darwin controversy. Yet it is true that the American Civil Liberties Union is looking for an Arkansas teacher who has the courage to defy authority and teach Darwinism so that a test case may be started to prove the constitutionality of the State's anti-evolution law. The Union has thus far been singularly unsuccessful in its quest. For two years the Union has been sounding out religious leaders and educators in Arkansas and Mississippi, where an anti-evolution act is also in force, on the advisability of such a test. Since Arkansas leaders have been more responsive, the Union has decided to test the law in that state.

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with Spencer Tracy, Claire Luce, and Wm. Collier, Sr. also

"Under Suspicion"

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A Spotlight Fox News

Week of February 29

Mon., Tues., and Wed.

"A Lady's Morals"

1st Tues. and Wed.

with Grace Moore and Reginald Denny

also

"Big Money"

with Eddie Quillan, Robert Armstrong and James Gleason  
A Burton Holmes Travelogue  
Pathe News

Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

Ruth Chatterton in

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## It Looks Like Spring --



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## BIBLIOFILE

On the Edge. By Walter de la Mare. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1931.

In this collection Mr. de la Mare has brought together eight of his short stories which have previously appeared in various English magazines. The reader who has hitherto been acquainted with the author solely in his poetic role will not be unduly surprised to come upon these prose tales; an affinity between the two meters is almost immediately apparent.

The title chosen for the collection is properly indicative of its general tone. Perhaps the easiest way to define that tone is not to define it at all, but to recall the mood induced by that masterly and exquisite poem, *The Listeners*. Not even years of high-school recitations have the power to obscure its loveliness, and the reader who has even once lingered over its rhythmic nuances will not be at a loss to relish Mr. de la Mare's equivalent prose. At least four of the stories in this volume—*A Recluse*, *Crewe*, *The Green Room*, and *An Ideal Craftsman*—are every to an astonishingly pervasive degree. The other tales are, though less calculated to induce even the mental shiver, not untinged by strangeness. Yet it is not the manner of Poe, of Bierce, nor of James' *The Turn of the Screw* (which is to my mind the dearest mystery-horror-fantasy ever conceived) to which we are here introduced. Triumphant by sheer delicacy and understatement of issues, Mr. de la Mare succeeds in arousing a consummatory breathlessness within us. It is often the deed that never is done which brings us to his peaks of anticipation; but despite this statement it is nevertheless easily to be pointed out that he does not avoid the presentation of the horrid. He is to be congratulated for having so excellently wrought his effects that no revulsion at the end is felt by his readers.

The stories in which this particular theme is not stressed—*Willows*, *At First Sight*, *The Orgy*, and *The Picnic*—are managed with the same miraculous suavity. Best chosen for the sake of comparison to a contemporary is *The Orgy*, which bears a resemblance to the malicious ingenuities of Sakl. The remaining three have all their distinctions—perhaps the real beauty of the writer's uncommon sympathy is best expressed in *At First Sight*, a tragedy in miniature.

Mr. de la Mare's mastery of the writer's craft needs no laurels from reviewers. He works with attentive brilliance; no sentence seems to have escaped the criticism of his own intelligence, and it is with utter abandonment to the sorcery of his language that we may come under its spell.

H. P. L., '32

Select Documents illustrating the Four Voyages of Columbus. By Cecil Jane.

The first volume of *Select Documents illustrating the Four Voyages of Columbus*, written by Professor Cecil Jane, has recently been printed for the Hakluyt Society, London. Mr. Edward E. Curtis has kindly consented to review it for the News. The review follows:

For no recent visiting professor has Wellesley entertained higher respect or warmer regard than for Professor Cecil Jane of Oxford, who is this year teaching in the Department of History. Prior to coming to the College, he was known to us only through his interesting and scholarly books. Since his arrival we have found the man as stimulating and delightful as the products of his pen.

In the field of Columbian research, Professor Jane is not only the successor but the peer of such eminent scholars as Thacher, Harris, and Vignaud. Under the auspices of the Hakluyt Society, he is at present engaged in editing a series entitled *Select Documents illustrating the Four Voyages of Columbus*. Volume I, which is the subject of this review, recently came off the press. It is divisible into two parts, the first comprising a discussion of the objectives of Columbus, the second including documents re-

lating to the first and second voyages. "All that concerns the origin and early life of Columbus," writes Professor Jane, "is enveloped in a dense cloud of obscurity." Into this cloud he directs a broad shaft of light, revealing to the reader in a most interesting manner the principal problems involved in the career of the great discoverer prior to 1492. After subjecting these problems to searching analysis and suggesting his own conclusions, he addresses himself to the question of Columbus' objectives. He holds that while the classical view of Columbus' first voyage (i. e., that he aimed to reach Asia) cannot be altogether rejected, still it cannot be received without modification. That he intended to attain Cipangu or Catayo, there is ample reason to believe, but that this purpose dominated his mind to the exclusion of any other seems to Professor Jane doubtful, to say the least. He holds that Columbus had another object in view. This object was never clearly defined. Vignaud thought it was Antilla or islands which figured vaguely on the map of the Atlantic. Professor Jane admits that Columbus contemplated the possibility of reaching such islands, but thinks it likely that he hoped to explore the potentialities not alone of the West but of the South. In a word the attainment of Cipangu or Catayo may have been for Columbus only the first step toward unveiling regions under the southern cross whether he had a mystical premonition that the hand of the Almighty would lead him. In support of this possibility, reference is made to various pieces of evidence such as the character of his proposals to the Catholic monarchs, his notes on the *Imago Mundi*, and the routes of his voyages.

Professor Jane's discussion of the matter is based upon thorough familiarity with the vast literature of the subject. He discloses throughout rare critical insight, unusual capacity to elucidate an intricate historical problem, and enviable mastery of clear and rhythmical English prose.

The translation of the documents is always felicitous, and the notes never fail to illuminate the text where it needs illumination. One is compelled to say of this book what an old author remarked of Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*: "Happy is the author of this work; happier yet, the reader."

Edward E. Curtis

## PROFESSORS FLUNK AND BLUFF EXAMS

In a questionnaire which was a part of the *Columbia Spectator's* recent campaign against examinations the professors ranked only slightly in advance of a number of students who also took the quiz, the highest grade being 55.01. That professors tend to bluff was indicated by the answer to "Name three compositions of Brahms." The answer was "the first, second, and third sonatas."

Some of the questions proving the greatest stumbling blocks were "Who were the Piccolomini?" and "Who was Tillman Riemenschneider?" along with "For what is Abu Simbel noted?", a question not answered by anyone.

## FRESHMAN MARKS AROUSE VARIED VIEWS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

into consideration the fact that a student ought to have in one subject an ability which should enable her to get in this field marks that would compensate for any falling below the average in another. It is those people who are able and intelligently interested in one field who are the ideal Wellesley students.

Miss Dennis, Department of French. Miss Dennis asserts that the new plan is an excellent idea. In her opinion it will force an increasing number of students to work to their fullest ability. There are many students of excellent talents who never exert themselves to achieve more than the passing grade. If they were required to work for higher credit, they would probably be led to achieve results more in keeping with their innate ability.

Lucinda Lord, 1931. "It seems to me

that sixteen quality points is rather too much to expect from Freshmen in the first semester of college. There are real difficulties to be met in adjusting one's ideas of study to the standard of college work, and for that reason the number of quality points might as well be lower for the first semester. I do not think that a requirement of, say, twelve quality points instead of the present sixteen would endanger the standard which the college desires to maintain."

Florence Smith, 1932. "I have been asked to give my opinion on the question of requiring the freshmen to get sixteen credit points. The very first thing which I wish to say on that subject is that I think the system is an excellent one, and that it might very well have been introduced earlier. After all, sixteen points is only credit work, and anyone who consistently fails to do that type of work ought to be in some other place than Wellesley. Some people say that College Boards are hard enough, so why try to weed out more girls in college. There are two reasons which oppose this—first, that College Boards have become so standardized that passing them is no very real proof of superior intelligence, and second, that anyone who has worked to pass a College Board is probably capable of doing work of passing grade in college. If girls abuse their new liberty, which entrance into college has given them, let them pay for it by being "on Pro." College, all evidence and argument to the contrary, is an academic institution, and if a girl is not interested enough in that phase of the work to gain credit, let her stop work altogether.

Standards are being raised in all fields today, and there is no reason why education should lag behind. Often enough Wellesley is said to be behind the times; let her at least be abreast of them, this once, even though it seems to some people that we are a little ahead of the procession."

Rebecca Shaw, 1933. "I think that the present requirement of a C average in the Freshman year is too difficult. It seems especially unfair for the Freshmen in their first semester when they are getting adjusted to college life and do not know how to plan their work well."

## CAMPUS CRIER

(Continued From Page 1, Col. 3)

The program for Musical Vespers on Sunday evening, March 1, will be as follows:-

Prelude: *Rythmes—Virgines, Angeli, Eremitoc, Peregrinantes*  
(Symphonie de l'Agneau mystique)—P. de Maleingreau

Choir: *Now let every tongue* (Choral, Sleepers, Wake) J. S. Bach  
*Two Carols* César Frank  
*The Guardian Angel*  
*At the Cradle*

Organ: *Nombres—Agnus Dei, jons bonitatis et loctitioe* Maleingreau

Choir: *Adoramus te Christe* Agostini

Postlude: *Images—Miles Christi, Doctores, Martyres* Maleingreau

The third lecture in the series sponsored by the Department of Biblical History will be given on Monday evening, March 2, in Alumnae Hall at 8:00 P.M. by Professor Henry Cadbury of Bryn Mawr. Professor Cadbury will discuss *The Kingdom of God in the Present Day*.

The final meeting of the series of lectures conducted for those interested as observers of the coming Model League of nations will be a consideration of the current problems of the League and will be held at Agora, Tuesday, March 3, at 4:40.

On Tuesday evening, March 3, at 8:15 in Alumnae Hall, Mary Wigman, the German danseuse, will present one of the programs of modern dancing which has aroused such enthusiasm among patrons of the dance during the winter season.

On Wednesday evening, March 4, at 8:30, Mr. Pillsbury will speak at Alumnae Hall on *Miracles of Nature*.

## ANTHOLOGY PLANNED FOR COLLEGE VERSE

Henry Harrison, the well-known publisher, has recently announced that because of the splendid proportions to which American college and university poetry has grown, he will issue an anthology called *American College Verse*.

Henry Harrison is the author of *Myself Limited*, a book of poems that has won the interest of the public and the praise of the critics. His work has appeared in over a hundred publications in the United States, Canada, England, and France. He has also been a poetry critic for years, and is the editor of the annual *Grub Street Book of Verse*.

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For young women in college, casting about for the work they will take up after graduation, some such advertisement, were it the policy of the medical service to advertise, would launch hundreds upon a new and absorbing career. Since the war, this new profession, abreast of the most advanced thought of the day in medicine and psychology, has grown so rapidly under the encouragement and approval of the medical profession that the number of competent therapists available is far short of the demand.

Occupational therapy is not new. Back in the 16th Century it was used in mental hospitals, simply in recognition of the fact that a patient was better when employed with some form of normal activity. It was during and since the World War that the real scientific application of Occupational Therapy became operative.

Doctors discovered the benefits which functional cases derived from the use of this treatment. Therefore, in 1918, at the suggestion of the Surgeon General the Boston School of Occupational Therapy was opened as an emergency war measure. Speaking of this work and particularly of the opportunity ahead for college graduates, Miss Marjorie B. Greene, dean of the school, said in a recent interview:

"In hospitals all over the United States occupational therapy is taking its place as a definite branch of the medical service. It is not entertainment for the patient. Occupational therapy is any activity, mental or physical, which is definitely prescribed and guided for the distinct purpose of contributing to or hastening recovery from disease or injury."

Occupational therapy is being used more and more extensively in orthopedic, tuberculosis and general hospitals today, but the need and opportunities in the mental field are the greatest of all.

College seniors and those who have majored in psychology will appreciate what this means. But they, and all considering this new profession, are cautioned as to the requirements in personality and the background needed. Social service and the medical field are not avenues to wealth. A desire to serve others must come first, but the profession guarantees a competence. Graduates of the approved schools receive incomes of \$65 to \$100 a month in addition to full maintenance. Chief therapists receive salaries which range from \$1200 to \$2000 a year plus living expenses."

### Y. W. C. A. CAMP POSITIONS

There are many interesting positions open at the Y. W. C. A. summer camps. In addition to the positions for counselors there are staff positions, such as Bookstore Manager, Post Office Manager, and Registrar. Please consult the list of positions posted in the Personnel Bureau Bulletin in Founders Hall and make appointments for interviews on Friday, February 27, with Miss Allen and Miss Waldo if you are interested in these openings.

### SCHOOL SECRETARY

108. There is an interesting opening for a secretary at one of the settlement schools in the Kentucky moun-

tains. It is desirable that the new secretary be secured soon in order that she may become acquainted with the school and the duties before the present secretary leaves. The new secretary would have an opportunity to be housemother and do a little teaching, as well as some work in the office. For further information, apply to Personnel Bureau.

### PERSONNEL CONFERENCE

Miss Wood and Miss Sturgis are attending the joint meetings of Deans of Women and personnel organizations in Detroit. These yearly meetings are held for the purpose of discussing the general questions pertaining to personnel work in the colleges and schools throughout the country.

### MRS. MALLORY GIVES PERSONNEL LECTURE

On Monday, February 16, at four-thirty, in T. Z. E., Mrs. Mallory of the department of Psychology spoke on *Vocational Opportunities in the Field of Psychology*.

After mentioning the many occupations such as advertising, and selling, in which a slight knowledge of Psychology is useful, Mrs. Mallory went on to the definite and specific fields in which Psychology is a real earning force. She made the following divisions: work in schools which includes teaching and testing, testing in institutions, clinics, and such charities as the Red Cross, vocational guidance, or work in industry, and, finally, psychopathology, a more remote possibility, since it requires graduate work in two fields—psychology and medicine.

Mrs. Mallory emphasized the necessity of graduate work in psychology as a requirement for almost any worthwhile position. Indeed the only thing open to the person without graduate training is work in state psychopathic institutions, where work testing and placing the patients can be had but at very small pay.

The figures given by Mrs. Mallory as representative of wages, even with the extra year's training at graduate school, proved a distinct shock. The scale begins with \$300 and goes to \$2750 for yearly salary. It should be explained, however, that with the lowest wage in the scale, maintenance at the institution is given. Mrs. Mallory explained that the reason salaries were so poor was that there were so many "dabblers and dilettantes" doing psychological work. These people, she said, would work for practically nothing because they considered psychology so "fascinating," and, in fact, almost better than social work as a fashionable accomplishment. Anyone seriously interested in psychology has to get ahead of these people in order to obtain an adequate salary.

Psychopathic clinics, the Civil Service, and such large corporations as the General Electric were suggested as good possibilities to those looking for positions. Among the universities which offer especially good training in advanced Psychology are Columbia, Cornell, and Michigan. Mrs. Mallory suggested at least a year's graduate work, since the Master's degree helps a great deal in finding work with some real future.

### MISS HOWE ADVISES ALL SEEKING JOBS

Tuesday afternoon, February 17, Miss H. Adele Howe spoke to a group of students gathered in Room 124 Founders Hall, on *The Mechanics of Getting a Job*. Miss Howe, who was formerly Director of the Employers' and Executives' Exchange and who is now in the Employment Bureau of the R. H. White Co., stressed the fact that there is a definite technique to job-hunting.

Advertisements inserted in newspapers, answers to advertisements, letters and personal calls soliciting employment are means of obtaining positions, and everyone who is considering work should register with a college personnel bureau and an employment bureau.

Advertisements in newspapers are not of great value to an inexperienced college graduate. In answering advertisements discretion should be used. One should be wary of "blind" ads, and of those which promise a rosy future in very general terms, since these often lead to canvassing jobs. If one does answer one should be specific, deluging one's reader with facts.

A better plan is to write a personal letter to a firm for which one would like to work, or, even more effective, to send out a letter campaign.

One of the best methods is to make personal calls. In making a call it is essential to have previously the facts of the case, to know exactly what is to be said. On the matter of general appearance, a word to the wise should be sufficient.

Agencies and bureaus are of no use to anyone unless, once having registered with them, one keeps in touch with them. It is also possible to find jobs through friends and business associates, and through various organizations.

### SCIENTIST DISCUSSES ATOM AND UNIVERSE

(Continued From Page I, Col. 4)

Professor Haas, having made his hearers feel immense in the contemplation of the atom, deflated them again in a discussion of the universe. Light waves, which have the greatest known speed, could travel across the Atlantic in one-fiftieth of a second, and the light of the sun takes eight minutes to reach the earth. The nearest star is four light-years away. Professor Shapley of Harvard, whom Professor Haas called the modern Copernicus, proved by his theory of globular star clusters and spiral nebulae that there are distances inconceivably greater than were ever supposed to exist. The farthest spiral nebula is 300,000,000 light-years away.

The question has often arisen of the finiteness of the universe in space. Einstein advanced the theory that the universe might be boundless, and yet have finite volume, just as a circle has no beginning and no end, and yet has length and area, and a sphere has no definite limits, and yet has dimensions.

The Belgian priest and physicist, Lemaitre, advanced the idea that a universe in the Einsteinian sense is unstable, hence it must be either expanding or contracting. The fact that spiral nebulae recede from the earth at a definite rate is proof of this. According to calculations, the radius of the universe doubles itself every 1400 million years. The total mass of the universe is an immense number, but by comparison, it is to the mass of the earth as the earth is to a cherry stone.

#### Duration of Universe

The duration of the universe has always been a troublesome question. Astronomers claim that it must have come into existence at a definite date, now set as one trillion years ago. In regard to its future, there are several factors which may prevent its infinite duration. The first one is known as a result of the work of Sir William Thomson. His theory was that as the energy of the atoms of the universe was converted into heat, eventually because of the irreversibility of the process heat death would be the fate of the universe. This theory has been modified by the statement of its possibility but improbability. Another factor is the possibility of the eventual dissolution of matter, which consumes itself in the production of light. The light from the dissolution of stars may last for ten trillion years more. A theory has been advanced for the construction of matter from light energy.

In summing up the relation between Man and the Universe, it is apparent that Man is infinitely small. Man's earth is only an ordinary planet, and his sun merely a fixed star of modest size. Life can exist only on planets moving about a fixed star, but since there are 20 billion fixed stars, there are unlimited possibilities of other humanities. Astronomy has, however, offered conciliating theories. Planetary systems are formed only once in a billion years, and considering the youth of our own, it is probable that there are

no more. Since the other planets of our system have no civilizations, it is then conceivable that Earth contains the only thinking beings. Thus Man holds a place of unique importance in the universe.

### GIRLS CONCENTRATE ON HOME ECONOMICS

In spite of all of the hue and cry over the disappearance of the American home since the World War, more girls are taking home-economics courses this year than ever before in this country. Five times as many Federally aided home-economics classes in day schools and seven times as many in evening and part-time schools exist as in 1918. Such courses are now given in almost all of the high schools and the traditional curriculum of cooking and sewing has been vastly broadened to include such philosophical aspects of home-making as child development, family relationships and home management.

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## CALENDAR

Wednesday, February 25: \*8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Miss Alice Goheen, '31, will lead.

\*3:40 P. M., Botany Lecture Room. Miss Manwaring will lecture on "The Romantic Garden." Primarily for the class in landscape gardening, but open to all interested.

\*4:40 P. M., Shakespeare House. Miss June R. Donnelly, Director of the School of Library Science, Simmons College, will speak on Library work. Tea will be served at 4:15. (Personnel Bureau)

\*4:40 P. M., Art Lecture Room. Professor Clarence Ward of Oberlin will lecture on "French Cathedrals." The lecture will be illustrated with colored slides. (Art Department)

7:15 P. M., Homestead. Christian Association Meeting. Miss Edith Kennedy, '31, will speak on "Another Aspect of the Model League at Wellesley."

\*8:00 P. M., Alumnae Hall. Professor George La Pina of Harvard will discuss "The Christian City of God." Second in the series of three lectures offered by the Biblical History Department on "The Kingdom of God and the Kingdoms of Men."

Thursday, February 26: \*8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Miss Mary Pitkin, '31, will lead.

6:30 P. M., Horton House. Shop Club.

Friday, February 27: \*8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Miss MacKinnon will lead.

\*4:40 P. M., Billings Hall. Recital by students in the Department of Music.

Saturday, February 28: \*8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.

4:40 P. M., Room 124, Founders Hall. Professor Donnan will speak on "Business Depression." Especially for those interested in the New York Times Current Events Contest.

Sunday, March 1: \*11:00 A. M., Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Dr. Alexander C. Purdy, Hartford Theological School.

\*7:30 P. M., Memorial Chapel. Musical Vespers by the College Choir.

Monday, March 2: \*8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.

\*8:00 P. M., Alumnae Hall. Professor Henry Cadbury of Bryn Mawr will discuss "Divided Alliances." Third in the series of three lectures offered by the Biblical History Department on "The Kingdom of God and the Kingdoms of Men."

Tuesday, March 3: \*8:15 A. M., Memorial Chapel. Dean Waite will lead.

4:40 P. M., Zeta Epsilon House. Miss Overacker and Miss Stevenson will answer questions concerning the discussions which will take place during the Model League. (International Committee of Christian Association.)

\*8:00 P. M., Alumnae Hall. Mary Wieman Dance Recital, under the auspices of the American Association of University Women. Tickets, \$1.00 to \$3.00, on sale at the Thrift Shop.

Wednesday, March 4: \*8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Miss Eleanor Riddle, '31, will lead.

\*8:00 P. M., Alumnae Hall. "Miracles in Nature," moving picture and lecture, by Arthur C. Pillsbury. Tickets, 25c, on sale at dormitories and at the door. Seats will be reserved for faculty until 7:45. (Department of Botany and College Lecture Committee.)

NOTES: \*WELLESLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY—Exhibitions of first editions and manuscripts to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Emily Dickinson and Christina Rossetti. South Exhibition Hall.

Exhibition of books illustrative of early science and education. Upstairs hall at front of building.

\*WELLESLEY COLLEGE ART MUSEUM—February 14 to March 10: Exhibition of Textiles selected from the Museum collection.

\*Open to the public.

## PROFESSOR DENIES GENIUS IN WOMEN

Ernst Kretschmer's analysis of genius, in which occurs the announcement that "women have seldom if ever shown genius in the true sense of the word," is summarized as follows in the *New York Times*.

Geniuses are bred, whether by chance or with intention, and they represent a conjunction of a high degree of talent and certain psychopathological components, or, as it used to be phrased, with an element of the demoniac. This is the conclusion reached by Professor Ernst Kretschmer, specialist in psychiatry and neurology in the University of Marburg.

Professor Kretschmer, already well known for his studies on the relationship between character and the physical structure of the body, has now carried his theory of the influence of the physical upon the intellectual into the realm of genius. After analyzing the common qualities possessed by most geniuses, studying and classifying the physical types found among the select band, inquiring as deeply as possible into the antecedents of those accepted geniuses of whom such things are known, and weighing the influence of race and racial characteristics upon the individual genius and upon the frequency of the appearance of the phenomenon genius, he is ready to pronounce his theory. Geniuses, it seems, could be bred just as race horses are bred, and while there is among humans almost no conscious eugenics, nevertheless geniuses have appeared in those districts and periods where the largest chance for correct mating was at hand.

While genius must not be considered "akin to madness" in the accepted sense of the phrase, he says, it does none the less represent an unusual and very extreme variant of the human norm.

To clinch his assertion that there exists a frequent if not necessary connection between genius and mental all-

ments he cites a long list of men commonly thought of as geniuses, who suffered at one time or another from unbalanced minds. Rousseau, Newton, Field Marshal Blucher, Tasso, Maupassant, Strindberg, Dostoyevsky and van Gogh are but a few of them. There are also lists of men who displayed psychopathic characteristics, of men whose life was marked by unusually fierce periods of despair, by strife, and by bitterness. The normal man, physically and mentally well balanced, feeling himself at home in the world and in his own surroundings, never is found among the makers of war, revolution or poetry, he says. The vast bulk of the big movements and great creations in history came from men who did not feel at ease, who did not know how to adjust themselves to the life about them.

Rousseau, Mirabeau and Robespierre, three pioneer figures in the mighty changes of the French Revolution, all, according to Kretschmer, display peculiarities of mental makeup. Robespierre was the son of a temperamentally unhealthy father and himself a nerve-ridden psychopathic exception. Mirabeau was a superior degenerate, an adventurer with a highly problematic past, and Rousseau, who possessed the most striking attributes of genius, was, as every one knows, a sufferer from insanity, Kretschmer explains.

Psychopaths and unbalanced folk play a role in the development of a people not unlike that of a bacillus. In times of quiet, when the social organism is balanced and healthy, these abnormal people wander about "harmlessly," that is, uneffectually. But the moment the atmosphere becomes tense, the moment this balance is destroyed, then these unhappy creatures come forth in all their "virulence" ready to attack and to set the normal man in motion.

### Influence Of Race

Race plays an important but, Kretschmer points out, a still unclear role in the development of genius—unclear because there have been so few objective studies of race. Too many students of racial traits cannot escape a tendency to sympathize with the ideals and achievements of their own kin at the expense of branches foreign to them in character and attitude. One is reminded of the pained surprise occasioned by the Chinese savant who noted with regret that practically all white women were ugly, whereas this depressing phenomenon was only seldom to be found among Chinese maidens.

During the heated discussion of Nordic supremacy a work appeared in Germany by the research worker von Gunther, which presented the Nordic as the prototype of all that was ideal and creative. To his way of thinking members of the Alpine race, that branch which makes up the population of Southern Germany, much of France and large parts of Italy, were a herd of dull, roundheaded men with the souls of slaves. Needless to say, statistics fail to bear out this claim. On the other hand, enthusiastic defenders of Alpine and Mediterranean races, the so-called Latin races, describe these people as the bearers of all culture and all lively, artistic humanity.

As a matter of fact, genius seldom appears in pure-blooded districts, Kretschmer finds. It is in those sections of Europe where a mixture of the Alpine and the Nordic, and to a less extent a mixture of either the Dinaric of the Balkans or the Mediterranean stock as found most purely in Spain, has taken place that the milieu for genius is most often found.

Seaports have frequently produced geniuses, while such cosmopolitan towns as Renaissance Florence and the Hellenic cities are noted for their many geniuses. Peaks of culture have never occurred in the purer districts but always in the mixed zones such as Central and Northern Italy, Southern Germany, France and Austria. A further division is made in the mixed zone itself, it being noted that the intermingling of Alpine with Nordic corresponds closely with the seat of Gothic art and culture, while the Renaissance and Baroque flourished where the Alpine blends into the Mediterranean. These lines do not correspond either with language divisions or with commun-

ication lanes nearly as closely as they do to the limits of racial mixture.

### Genius Among Women

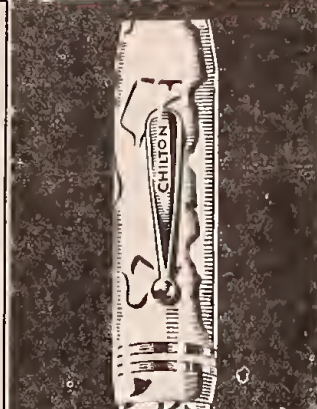
Women have seldom if ever shown genius in the true sense of the word, in the opinion of Kretschmer. It might be stated that this is largely due to the fact women were long excluded from the fields where geniuses have most often appeared, says the professor. But has any one ever prevented women from singing or playing the piano? Then why have they not composed? And when they have composed, why have they left so little immortal? Because, says Kretschmer, the complicated type of intellectual productivity which results sociologically in a genius is limited pretty strictly to the male. Women may comfort themselves, the professor finds, in being the mothers of geniuses. Those qualities which the woman inherits and which, when transmitted to her son, produce genius, themselves remain dormant in the woman. Goethe's mother is the classic example of this.

Admittedly some women have left, if not what may be termed the work of genius, at least creations which live and which abound in new ideas hitherto unfurnished—one of the definitions of genius. But these women have also exhibited a distinctly masculine cast of mind. Kretschmer cites Annette von Droste-Huelshoff, a German poetess, whose verse shows a realism, a manliness, a sturdiness which makes the poems of many masculine poets seem tender and womanly. Annette declared her wish to be a man. Queen Elizabeth, the Empress Catherine and Christine of Sweden are named as other women who showed the same leaning toward the masculine.

Geniuses are not, as far as can be determined, chance occurrences but the result of either conscious or unconscious blending of the qualities necessary to the production of that extreme variant from the norm which in turn creates new, unusually powerful, and striking ideas or deeds. This blending has a better chance of bearing fruit where racial mixture is at its strongest. Yet talent and genius must not be confused. Talent will appear most frequently where the mixture is the strongest, and once it has appeared it will remain in a family or group of families with fair regularity. Tests of school children have shown talented children to have talented parents in at least 60 per cent of the cases tested. Dull children came, too, from dull parents in two-thirds of the tests made. Moreover, tests extended to the children's grandparents showed only a slightly less complete agreement between them and their grandparents in the matter of pronounced intelligence and talent.

But genius, most frequently the off-

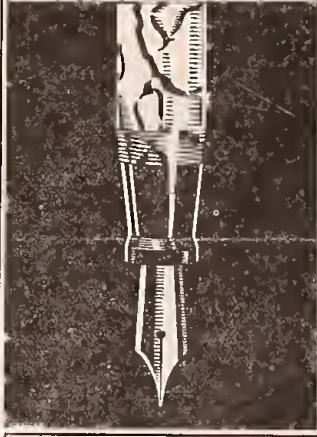
spring of talented parents but "handicapped" by some mental or physical abnormality in addition to their better-than-average ability, does not continue in a family. In fact according to Kretschmer, there are no known cases of the sons or daughters of geniuses ever amounting to much. Many have died young, many have been sickly, and none have been geniuses. When breeding reaches its peak in the genius, propagation to all intents and purposes ceases. But collective talent over a period of generations was always behind the sudden appearance of a genius.



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